

"Y" ENTERTAINERS NEEDED IN FRANCE

While certain branches of the work the National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A. has been doing for some time are being curtailed, one type of service is being called upon for more cooperation than ever before. Although for some time there have been approximately 400 to 500 entertainers in France, many difficulties have surrounded this type of service and the thousands of shows which have been given in France have only been put over in spite of almost superhuman difficulties. Now, however, with the period of demobilization forcing upon the Army new problems has a real spirit of co-operation been shown by the Army authorities. Therefore, General Pershing has detailed Colonel Kelly, from his own Staff, to act as entertainment officer for the A. E. F., which position places him as the liaison officer between the Army and the "Y" Entertainment Bureau in Paris.

Theatres and large buildings are being taken over, mechanics supplied by the Army are putting them into operation and the "Y" is producing shows, given by soldier talent alone, and also dramatic and vaudeville performances, and miscellaneous musical programs, the personnel of all of which must be recruited from this country.

Owing to the large number of men in the Army with entertainment ability, no effort is being made to send men from this side. Women, however, are wanted for these positions in large numbers. 125 must be sent out from this country every month, which will require the co-operation of every recruiting agency throughout the country. All entertainers are supplied with uniforms, life, accident and health insurance, transportation, and allow \$150.00 per month for living expenses in France.

The women should be preferably between the ages of 23 and 30, neat and attractive, and possessed of a pronounced ability in their particular line. The field for entertainment now reaches from the coast towns in France right up and into Germany, for while the "Y" cannot do much with the Army of Occupation in the way of Canteen, it can supply entertainment and is doing so, on an increasing large scale. Information may be obtained from W. C. King, Peters Building, Atlanta, Ga.

DOUGHBOYS INVADE HISTORIC RESORTS

Haunts of Napoleon Are Home to A. E. F. Troops Through Efforts of Y. M. C. A. Forces to Better "Leave" Facilities.

Paris—Where Napoleon III and King Edward VII of England spent many leisure hours the American enlisted men are now at play. The famous yacht club at Cannes, founded and patronized by King Edward, and St. Sauveur, where the third Napoleon was wont to go with his court, indicate the variety of attractions offered by the Y. M. C. A. in the leave area system operated in co-operation with the military authorities. From the Alps to the Pyrenees and from the Brittany coast to the Riviera, there are seven "Y" leave areas in which 50,000 soldiers can be entertained at one time. Preparations are now under way to increase these much-appreciated facilities to double their present capacity.

Representatives of the army and of the Y. M. C. A. are now traveling from one end of France to the other seeking new spots in which to set up leave areas. The experiment at Aix-les-Bains has been successful from the start, as America now knows pretty well from first-hand information carried home by Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., who organized the woman's canteen work at Aix.

"Aches and Pains" was an ideal spot for the experiment, but six others have been found and put in operation, each equally satisfactory as the original model. Consequently it is with optimism that the army and the "Y" seek to increase the centres where weary curers have been found for homesick doughboys.

Location, climate, hotel accommodations, opportunities for entertainment and sightseeing and the moral and physical cleanliness of the area are all important in the selection of a leave resort. As soon as a site is selected the largest available is obtained by the Y. M. C. A. as its main center of operations, men and women are assigned to service and negotiations are begun to secure reduced prices from each entertainment enterprise as cannot be duplicated by the Y. M. C. A. and every effort is made to give as much service as possible. The army provides transportation and pays the hotel bills, thereby enabling the soldier to enjoy all the attractions formerly restricted to kings and emperors and malefactors of great wealth.

The Jetty Casino at Nice and the Municipal Casino at Cannes are the center of attraction in the Riviera for the 8,500 men who can be accommodated in this area. Many officers favor this Mediterranean section and there is a "Y" club for them. Everything except the gambling that was stopped by the government at the beginning of the war is at the disposal of the Americans. Golf and tennis and other athletic sports, bathing, boating and the companionship of the local population are the most popular attractions.

TENNESSEE AT TOP ON MARKET

Franklin County Steers Bring Up Average for State On Livestock Market at St. Louis

STOCK SOLD THRU ASSOCIATION

Other Tennessee Counties Are Selling Livestock in Same Way and Reaping a Part of Benefits that Should Come to the State from Such Methods.

Tennessee heaves topped the steers trade in St. Louis one day in March. Several consignments arrived from that state, the best being a drove of 1,183-pound \$16.55 Shorthorn and Angus, fed by J. O. Gill, and shipped through the Franklin County livestock association. Mr. Gill is banker and farmer, prominent in his part of the state and a strong advocate of live stock in connection with farming operations. He reported he had these steers on feed for 90 days on a ration of corn, cottonseed meal, and molasses feed with silage. They made an average gain of 3 pounds daily while in the lots and in the last 15 days put on flesh at the rate of 4 pounds daily. They originated in that county as feeders and nearly doubled first cost when they sold here today.

J. I. Kennedy, also of Franklin county, marketed cattle on the same day at a good figure. Mr. Kennedy is a farmer and extensive shipper. He says stock wintered much better than it did a year ago.

Franklin county was formerly pretty much devoted to wheat growing but of late years farmers have gone in more for corn and livestock and are doing better by reason of the change. They raise fine crimson clover in that section, as fine as can be found anywhere.

MEAT SCRAPS USED IN FEEDING OF POULTRY

Poultry keepers in and around Davidson county, Tenn., have increased the use of meat scraps in the feeding of laying hens, due to educational work that has been done through various agencies. The meat meal that has been sold, which is nothing more or less than cracklings ground into coarse meal, has had an average of 50 to 60 per cent protein. This protein, the poultrymen have found, is in such form as to give best results. Many country merchants have increased their sales by feeding meat scraps and other poultry supplies, whereas in previous years they have not been in the habit of handling this line of goods.



The home garden is profitable, for one reason, because it saves the cost of vegetables that otherwise would be bought. It is a healthful exercise. It furnishes excellent outdoor exercise. It provides vegetables that are fresher, more palatable and better than many to be had in the market.

The home-garden vegetables are always available, to be had without inconvenience. Therefore, they are likely to be used more freely than if a trip to market or even a telephone call were necessary.

But there is still another particular in which the home garden confers a great benefit. The boy or girl who is given a part in cultivating a home garden, who is charged with some of the responsibilities and put to solve some of the problems of cultivation, acquires in the process a spirit of self-reliance, a knack of making the means at hand serve the end desired, that will be valuable throughout the rest of that boy's life in any kind of service that may be required. Thus the home garden is a training school in personal efficiency.



Garden beets may be grown in any good soil, but thrive best on rich sandy loam. The seed can be sown about the time the last frosts are due and the young beets will be ready for use in four to six weeks. The seed should be sown in a drill with about eight or ten seed balls to the foot.

It should be borne in mind that each seed ball contains from three to six seeds, and that the beets will require considerable thinning. The young beets that are pulled out in thinning may be used as greens during the early spring. Where the beets are to be given hand cultivation entirely, the rows may be placed as closely as twelve to fourteen inches apart and the plants should be thinned to two to three inches in the row.

A late planting of beets may be made in June, or as late as August in some localities, for fall use and for storage. —United States Department of Agriculture.

INDIAN PRINCESS GOES OVERSEAS AS Y. M. C. A. WORKER

Princess Gallohi, Descended From Cherokee Chieftain, Joins Canteen Forces in France.



A real, sure-enough Indian princess, is going to France to help entertain the American soldiers and sailors until the last one of them has been returned to the United States.

She is Princess Gallohi, great granddaughter of the famous King Coowewokee, chief of the Cherokees, and her mission in France will be in connection with the canteen work of the Y. M. C. A. Her Americanized name is Miss Anne Ross and for two years or more she has appeared as a lecturer, singer, dancer and exponent of the tribal life of her chosen people. She was chosen to pose for the Zolnay statue of Sequoia, an ancestor of the Cherokee nation and inventor of the tribal alphabet. This statue stands in the Hall of Fame at Washington, D. C.

The princess will have a rather diversified program. She will sing Indian songs and dance Indian dances for the American soldiers and sailors and between times will dispense the dozens of different articles that are part of the stock of every Y. M. C. A. canteen. She is highly educated and has several times acted as a mediator between her people and the white residents of Oklahoma, her native state.

FRENCH HONOR -Y. M. C. A. EXECUTIVE

Dr. John P. Mott Is Made Chevalier of Legion of Honor—Extensive Work of "Y" Among Poilus.



DR. JOHN R. MOTT
General Secretary of National War Work Council, Y. M. C. A., Who Has Been Accorded High Honors by French Government.

As a mark of recognition and appreciation of the work done for the French soldiers by the American Y. M. C. A. forces abroad, the French government has conferred the signal honor of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor upon General Secretary, John R. Mott, of the National War Work Council of the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A.

Telegraphic advices from Washington conveyed the news of the distinction granted Dr. Mott, whose home is in New York City. The telegram, signed by Edouard deBilly, Deputy High Commissioner, was as follows: "I take pleasure in notifying you that the French government has conferred upon you the title of Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur. Please accept my heartfelt congratulations."

The National War Work Council, under Dr. Mott's supervision, in addition to its labors among the American Expeditionary Forces, has maintained more than 1,500 foyers du soldat, as the Red Triangle huts are known by the French poilus. Up to the month of October, 1918, close to eight million dollars had been expended in "Y" work among the French and other allied soldiers served by the huts.

DOMESTIC SERVICE COURSES PLANNED

Trained Home-Maker Is to Have an Eight Hour Day and Standard Minimum Wage.

Courses for training home assistants, who will go into the home by the day, hour or week and work on a schedule of hours and fixed wages, have been inaugurated by the Young Women's Christian Association as a means for meeting the problem of domestic service.

The object of this course, now being tried out in New York City, is to place domestic service on the same dignified basis as clerical work, trained nursing or other professions open to women.

The home assistant will work eight hours a day for a salary of \$13 a week. She will not live in the home of her employer or take her meals there. She will have an hour for luncheon, when she can go to a restaurant or eat a lunch which she has brought with her just as she would were she employed in a factory. The employer will not address the home worker by her first name. She will be Miss Smith or Mrs. Brown, as the case may be.

Applicants for the course are carefully selected, and registrants are appearing in large numbers. With the same independence as to recreation hours, places of eating and living as the factory girl, house-work has a greater appeal, as being a less monotonous and more interesting work to the average woman.

The course is a thorough one. It includes plain cooking, waiting on table and door, chamber work, plain sewing, care of children, making of menus and the washing and ironing of light things. Heavy work is to be done by outside workers. On graduation the student receives a certificate which proves her qualification as a dependable home worker capable of attending to all ordinary duties in a home.

The Young Women's Christian Association has been interested in the problem of domestic service both from the standpoint of the employee and from that of the employer for some years. The first commission on Household Employment made its report at the fifth national convention of the Young Women's Christian Association held in Los Angeles, Cal., in May, 1915.

The difficulties of attracting capable women in this field of work were laid to the long hours, lack of independence in arranging recreation hours, lack of opportunities for growth and progress and lack of social standing.

Girls have acquired a distaste for the conditions which govern household work since the freedom they have experienced in working in munition factories. By standardizing domestic service it is believed by the Young Women's Christian Association that a higher type of worker may be attracted to the necessary work in homes.

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Women!

Here is a message to suffering women, from Mrs. W. T. Price, of Public, Ky.: "I suffered with painful... she writes, 'I got down with a weakness in my back and limbs... I felt helpless and discouraged... I had about given up hopes of ever being well again, when a friend insisted I

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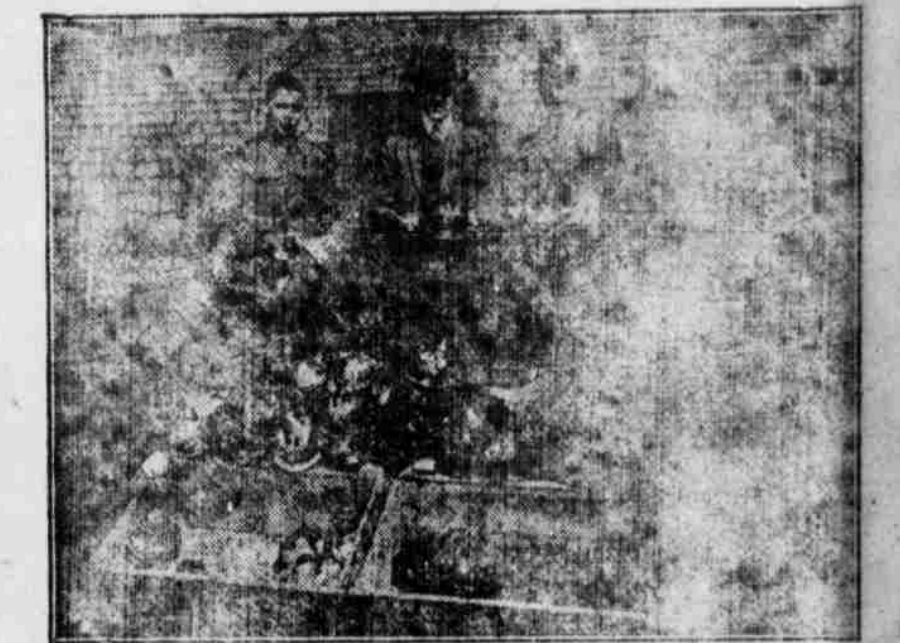
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MONEY TO LOAN

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3,500 CAPTURED GERMAN HELMETS TO BE GIVEN IN VICTORY LOAN



Inspecting cases of German helmets. The two civilians are, left, Frank R. Wilson, director of publicity, and, right, L. B. Franklin, director of the war loan organization.

Workers in the approaching Victory Loan campaign who render efficient service in obtaining subscriptions to the "finish the job loan," will be the proud possessors of genuine Hun helmets, taken from captured German prisoners or found on the battlefields of France after their former owners had no further use for headgear, it is announced by the headquarters of the Sixth Federal Reserve District at Atlanta.

Three thousand five hundred of these helmets, averaging eight to a county, will arrive at the headquarters soon, and will be distributed. The exact basis upon which they will be awarded has not yet been determined, but it will assure the real workers of a chance at the souvenirs. Hun helmets will decorate many a home in the South soon. In some instances they probably will be converted into crucifixes.

Preparations for the Victory Loan are going on rapidly, and the opening day, April 21, probably will find a big proportion of the state and county quotas ready for immediate subscriptions. This will be especially so in counties where the individual quota system is being used. By this plan every resident of the county will be notified, before the opening day, of what he is expected to subscribe. It is ex-

pected to have every citizen carry his own share of the quota, instead of letting his more patriotic neighbors carry more than their share. Local committees will hear appeals from those who consider their quota too high.

In most instances, the same loyal workers who carried the former loans to success will form the committees on the Victory Loan. At recent state conferences they expressed confidence in being able to put the job through, and their enthusiasm is certain to carry them to success.

Treasury department officials who have sounded out the sentiment of the whole country are confident that the people are willing to lend to their country for the purpose of finishing the job and paying the war bills. They understand the gigantic work that is still going on, and the necessity of bringing the boys back home; of giving the wounded men that education and instruction which will enable them to get a fresh start. The Government has still a big task before it, and the expenditures are still large. But they are far smaller in money—to say nothing of more precious lives—than if the war had continued. So the term, "Thanksgiving Loan," may well be applied to this, the last of the government's invitations to its people to lend their money to their nation.

SOLDIERS GIVEN PREFERENCE IN RECONSTRUCTION WORK

Dr. W. B. Beauchamp, Director General of Missionary Centenary, Says Methodist Church Will Use Soldiers In Rebuilding Program.

"Our first duty is to give the returning soldier a 'job,'" declared Dr. W. B. Beauchamp, Director-General of the Centenary Campaign of the M. E. Church, South, to a group of newspaper representatives. "The boys coming back will not be nearly so thrilled over flag-waving and shouts from the sidewalk as they will be to feel the grasp of a friendly hand and the words, 'We've got a job waiting for you, old fellow!' All over the country men are using their best wits and energies to find places for the boys who were willing to face death when the need came.

"The Methodist Church can do its part in giving work to the boys who are coming back, and we are going to do that part to the best of our ability. From May 18 to 25 we will conduct a drive for \$115,000,000, of which our own church, the M. E. Church, South, will be responsible for \$35,000,000. The success of this campaign will mean the immediate erection of churches and schools and the opening of 'jobs' of all kinds.

"Many of the returning boys may not be adjusted to the after-war



concerns and therefore, will not, for a time, be able to get started in their trades. We will keep in constant touch with these conditions through our pastors and conference workers and will consider it a privilege to see to it that these men are given work. We will need bricklayers, carpenters, architects, business and professional assistance, and, where a boy has caught the vision of larger service—missionaries—we will need all of this help, and we will see to it that the soldier is given the chance at the job first."